THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1270.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1804. [VOLUME XIX.

To the SUBSCRIBERS to the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALTHOUGH the expences attending the publication of a Newspaper are sufficiently obvious to all our readers; yet it is with the most painful regret, that the proprietor of the Virginia Gazette finds himself compelled to remind the majority of his subscribers, that the terms of their subscription have not been complied with, even so far as to enable him to defray the necessary expences of paper and print. As the year is now drawing to a close, and the period of arranging the accounts of the establishment, consequently approaching, he is induced to lay this candid statement before the public, hopeful, that oversight, and not wilful neglect, has been the cause of the unpunctual payments he has lately experienced.

It will be recollected, that five hundred subscribers are barely equivalent to the annual expences attending the publication of a paper, such as the Virginia Gazette; and although the proprietor is honored with nearly double that number, he would not complain, did only one half pay punctually, and the other half even in the course of two years. This, however, he is sorry to say, is not the case, (for many are in arrear from five to seven years) and were it not for the emolument arising from advertisements, the establishment of the Virginia Gazette would be a concern highly unprofitable.

The case of the Virginia Gazette is, however, only similar with that of most newspapers in the Commonwealth, whose support arises from the country, as does from the town. From a perusal of the papers of the neighbouring States, it will be perceived, that the publishers of other newspapers are in the same unfortunate situation with the publisher of the Virginia Gazette; and if another course be not pursued, it will be impossible that gentlemen residing in the country can be longer furnished with the useful and pleasing recreation of a newspaper. The proprietor flatters himself his subscribers will not force him to the disagreeable necessity of erasing their names; but that they will take the earliest opportunity of forwarding their subscriptions, and of enabling him to carry on the business in that style which it has hitherto maintained.

STORE OF

IRONMONGERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

By FRANCIS FOLLET,

(FROM NEW YORK)

Between Messrs. Bohn and Hubner's and Mr. Charles Spencer's, Main-street, Richmond,

Where he offers for Sale an Assortment of

GOLD, gilt, silver, plated, japan'd and cutlery Ware; gold and silver Watches; Watch Materials; ladies' and gentlemen's Morocco Pocket Books; Glove Ties; elastic Garters and Girdles; coral, wax and glass Beads; ivory, bone and wood Chessmen; Backgammon Tables; Battle Doors and Shuttle Cocks; Flutes, Fifes, Guns, Gun Locks, Pistols, Swords, Sword Belts, Sword Knots, Epaulets, Military Feathers, Sportsmen's Bags and Knives, and common and agate Flints; Whips, Canes, Umbrellas, Boot Jacks, Spurs, Razors, Hones and Straps; Shaving Boxes and Brushes; Curling Tongs; Powder Bags and Puffs; Violet and Shaving Soap; Pomatum; Tooth Powder and Essences; gentlemen's Mahogany dressing Cases and travelling Desks; Reeve's Colours for drawing and painting of different sizes; hair, lead and slate Pencils; Slates; Ink Powder; Wafers; Quills; Paper Folders; Counting-House Seals; Ink Stands; ivory, horn and tortoise shell Combs; ladies' ornamented tortoise shell dress Combs; Sleeve Buttons; Jews Harps; Fish Hooks; Pins and Needles; elastic and common Knitting Needles; Tambour Needles and Cases; Thimbles; Spectacles and Cases; surveyors' Compasses and Chains, and mathematical Instruments, in cases; Pocket Compass Dials; glass Globe Lamps for halls; elegant brass And-Irons, and Shovels, Tongs and Pokers; Coal Scoops; Bellowses; Smoothing Irons; Grid Irons; copper and tin Chafing Dishes; soft and hard Waffle Irons; pot and box Coffee Mills; iron and brass Candlesticks; Key Rings; Cork Screws; Cloak Pins; floor, hearth, scrubbing, white-wash, cloaths, tooth and shoe Brushes; Britannia metal table and tea Spoons; Britannia metal Tea Pots; Frying Pans; Pots and Kettles; Fire Grates; Mill Saws; Hand and Panel Saws; Turkey Oil Stones; Gimblets; Shoemaker's Tools; Brick Trowels; Shovels and Spades; Locks; Hinges; Screws; Nails; Tacks—

With a great variety of similar ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate.

ALSO—FOR SALE,

Kid, Morocco and Leather Slippers; men's fine and coarse shoes and Bootees; hair and leather Trunks; Fancy and Windsor Chairs; Earthen Ware, in crates, assorted; Spanish Flotant Indigo; Patent Blue; Powder and Shot.

Richmond, December 1, 1804. 1aw4w

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 5th day of October, 1804.

Between

William Fenwick, surviving partner of Heathcote and Fenwick, *Plaintiff*,

And

Francis Rice, Francis Nalle, George Rice, Burke Rice, William Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Rose Rice, and Mary Rice, Frances Rice, Joseph Slaughter, and Joseph Strother, late sheriff of Culpeper county, *Defendants*.

THE defendants George Rice, Burke Rice, William Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Rose Rice, Mary Rice, Joseph Slaughter and Joseph Strother, who are out of this country, and against whom the plaintiff appears to have proceeded in the mode by law prescribed in such cases, not having entered their appearance, and given security to perform the decree, the Court, this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four—upon the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, doth take his bill for confessed as to those defendants, and direct one of the commissioners to state and report, whether the defendant Nalle, has acquired any, and what title to the lands in the proceedings mentioned by virtue of the sale made thereof, by the sheriff of Culpeper county for taxes, or by any subsequent conveyances, stating specially any matters thought pertinent by himself, or required by the parties to be specially stated.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

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Commissioner's-Office, Richmond, Oct. 29.

THE parties are hereby notified, that I have appointed the first day of March next ensuing the date hereof, (being the first day of March, eighteen hundred and five) to carry into effect the annexed Order of the Court; on that day, therefore, they are required to give their attendance in my office, in this city, prepared to enable me, (from the evidence to be exhibited by them) to make the report directed.

SAMUEL GREENHOW, M. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 31st day of October, 1804.

BETWEEN

James Robinson, Plaintiff,

AND

Thomas Bullett and Thomas Harrison, executors of Cuthbert Bullett, deceased, who was heir at law of Thomas Bullett, deceased, Helen Bullett and the said Thomas Bullett, Alexander Scott Bullett, devisees of the said Cuthbert Bullett, deceased, Defendants.

THE defendant Alexander Scott Bullett not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper, published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

INTERESTING INFORMATION

From our Squadron off Tripoli—from Lieutenant Stewart, of the Siren, to a gentlemen in Philadelphia.

"*Siren, off Tripoli, Aug.* 1, 1804.

"On the 16th ult. we attempted to bring off, with our boats under the command of lieut. Caldwell and Mr. Dorsey, a small vessel, but did not succeed, for the collection of troops brought down for her defence was so numerous that my boats had to retire with the loss of one man killed and three severely wounded. The loss of the enemy was considerable—we have been informed by a Maltese captain (whom the commodore sent into Tripoli with clothing, &c. for the prisoners) that they had 150 killed and wounded.

"Commodore Preble arrived here on the 23d ult. with the remainder of his force, but, on account of the weather, he could attempt nothing until the 24th, when we anchored in a line before Tripoli, about three miles from the batteries, where we had not been two hours before we were obliged to get under way on account of the wind blowing so fresh on shore; but the wind has this day moderated, and we will again be enabled to take our station before their batteries.

"The Tripolitans are much distressed at present;—their crops have failed, and the vigilance of the blockading squadron has prevented their getting supplies from abroad. They have been fortifying themselves at every point, have removed every thing valuable from the town, and have made, and are still making, great exertions for its defence."

—

From the same to the same, dated

"Siren, off Tripoli, Aug. 9, 1804.

"The scene of combat commenced on the 3d instant, when the weather became favorable for our operations; accordingly at 2 o'clock P. M. the signal was made to prepare for battle. At 3 o'clock, we got within gun-shot of the batteries, and cast off the gun boats and bomb-ketches. They advanced in a line ahead, led on by captain Stephen Decatur, and covered by the Constitution and the brigs and schooners. The enemy had 17 gun-boats moored in a line in front of the batteries, and a brig of 16 and a schooner of 10 guns, to aid and cover their boats. The moments were anxious as we advanced—a discharge of shells from the bomb-boats induced the enemy to open their fire, which was heavy and incessant—yet our brave fellows advanced with all possible intrepidity through a shower of grape shot. When our gun-boats got within twenty yards of the enemy, they discharged their great guns loaded with forty pounds of musket balls, which was immediately followed by a volley of musketry. This obliged 5 of the gun-boats composing the right wing, to cut their cables and retreat; our boats then bore up for those to leeward. Captain Decatur boarded and carried the first boat—lieutenant Trip carried and boarded the second—and lieutenant James Decatur, in the act of carrying the third, was killed—Captain Decatur continued down their line, and carried the third—all of which were safely brought off. The attack continued one hour and an half—The Turks were driven out of Fort Francais, and must have suffered much from our fire into the town as well as into their batteries. The reason of the enemy's fire doing us so little damage, was on account of its being so badly directed. The three gun-boats taken are excellent—two of them carry a 26 pounder each, of brass, and the third an 18 pounder.—Lieutenant Trip, who carried the second boat, received eleven sabre wounds, but none of them dangerous, and he is likely to do well.

"On the 5th we had the captured boats rigged, and should have returned to the attack, but a small French privateer, finding her birth too warm in the harbour, came out—by her we learnt that the enemy had one boat sunk—another lost two-thirds of her crew, and all the rest are much shattered; they informed us, that the enemy were employed all night repairing their damages.—The platforms of their batteries were torn up, and our unfortunate countrymen were employed to repair them. The commodore sent the privateer back with the wounded, and the next day she returned with a letter from the French consul, bearing strong marks of a pacific disposition. The commodore however determined to attack them again the next day to the westward. Accordingly on the 7th, at 8 o'clock A. M. the signal was made to advance in two lines, and attack the batteries. The morning was calm and warm, which prevented our getting in before twelve o'clock, when the enemy opened their fire from their batteries, and, in their confusion, fired at least fifty guns without ball. The gun-boats got their position, and at half past twelve anchored. Their position was in point blank range, and, in a little time, they dismounted two guns in the western battery, and drove out the enemy; a shell was thrown into battery Francais, which burst and silenced their fire for nearly half an hour.

"At one o'clock P. M. the quarter deck of gun-boat No. 1, blew up, by which event we have to lament the loss of lieutenant James Caldwell, commander, and Mr. Dorsey, two promising young officers, and eight of her crew; Mr. Spence (who was spunging the gun) with some others, escaped unhurt; they had nearly completed the loading of the gun, when the remaining part of the boat began to sink, and the brave surviving few gave 3 cheers as it went down. We lay about 200 yards from her when she went down, and my boats were immediately dispatched and picked up those who survived. This caused a small cessation of our fire, but it was only momentary; it was renewed with redoubled vigor, which seemed to say, *we will avenge our brave companions.*

"At 5 o'clock the signal of recall was made, and the firing ceased; we, as in the other affair, have suffered nothing like what might be calculated on, owing to the bad management of the enemy. We have lost on this occasion, two officers and ten men, and some wounded. It is not certain whether gun-boat No. 9 blew up by accident or by a hot shot. That it was caused by a shot, we have the observation of one of the men saved, who says he felt the shot strike, but before he could communicate the circumstance, her quarter deck blew up.

"The frigate John Adams joined us this day, August 9th; by her I received your's of the 26th of May and 14th of June, for which I thank you."

—

From the same to the same, dated,

"August 15.

"I wrote you a long letter on the 9th, informing you of our operations on this coast, since which nothing has occurred. The Bashaw in his communication, has offered peace and the restoration of the prisoners for $150,000—100,000 I believe have been offered, but the bashaw has declared he will suffer himself to be buried in the ruins of his castle, or drove into the country, rather than take the $150,000; therefore, we are preparing for another attack this day; the weather is favorable.

"I send you inclosed a copy of the commodore's thanks to his squadron for their conduct on the 3d inst."

—

Extract of a letter from an officer of the squadron of the United States, off Tripoli, dated

"August 9.

"I received your favor by the frigate John Adams, which arrived here yesterday.

"The wants of the captives at Tripoli have been liberally supplied by commodore Preble, who not long since sent them a vessel with clothing and a variety of other articles; all of which they have received, and say they are amply supplied. Their situation has been comfortable, as much so as captivity will admit of. We have had two actions with the enemy, on the 3d inst. they lost three of their gun-boats, captured by ours under their battery. On the 7th, we bombarded the town for five hours, when they must have sustained great damage. Our loss in both was trifling, considering what we had to contend with. But I am sorry to inform you of the loss of lieut. Caldwell, a brave and excellent officer, who on the 7th was blown up in his gun-boat. The favorable effect these two actions have had on the enemy is very visible, and as a communication is to take place to-morrow, there is great hopes that peace will be the consequence, when our unfortunate countrymen will be restored to liberty."

—

Extract of a letter from an officer at Tripoli, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated

"June 15.

"It is with regret I inform you, that the pleasing prospect of returning to our native shore and the embraces of our friends this winter, is entirely vanished, as our valuable commodore no longer than yesterday had communication with shore thro' Mr. O'Brien, concerning our ransom, and *I* am sorry it is not in my power to say more than his excellency the bashaw's demands on the United States were so exorbitant, that an audience of two hours settled the negociation, which in all probability will not again take place until the ensuing spring. We have not received a letter from America respecting our situation."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, November 30.

The committee to whom was referred, on the sixth instant, the report of a select committee appointed on the thirteenth of March last, "to prepare and report articles of impeachment against Samuel Chase, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States," submit to the House the following

REPORT.

Articles exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States, in the name of themselves and of all the people of the United States, against Samuel Chase, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, in maintenance and support of their impeachment against him, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE I.

That, unmindful of the solemn duties of his office, and contrary to the sacred obligation by which he stood, bound to discharge them "faithfully and impartially, and without respect to persons," the said Samuel Chase, on the trial of John Fries, charged with treason, before the circuit court of the United States, held, for the district of Pennsylvania, in the city of Philadelphia, during the months of April and May, one thousand eight hundred, whereat the said Samuel Chase presided, did, in his judicial capacity, conduct himself in a manner highly arbitrary, oppressive, and unjust, viz:—

1. In delivering an opinion, in writing, on the question of law, on the construction of which the defence of the accused materially depended, tending to prejudice the minds of the jury against the case of the said John Fries, the prisoner, before counsel had been heard in his defence.

2. In restricting the counsel for the said Fries from recurring to such English authorities as they believed apposite, or from citing certain statutes of the United States, which they deemed illustrative of the positions, upon which they intended to rest the defence of their client.

3. In debarring the prisoner from his constitutional privilege of addressing the jury (through his counsel) on the law, as well as on the fact, which was to determine his guilt, or innocence, and at the same time endeavoring to wrest from the jury their indisputable right to hear argument, and determine upon the question of law, as well as the question of fact, involved in the verdict which they were required to give;

In consequence of which irregular conduct of the said Samuel Chase, as dangerous to our liberties, as it is novel to our laws and usages, the said John Fries was deprived of the right, secured to him by the 8th article amendatory of the constitution, and was condemned to death without having been heard, by counsel, in his defence, to the disgrace of the character of the American Bench, in manifest violation of law and justice, and in open contempt of the rights of juries, on which ultimately, rest the liberty and safety of the American people.

ARTICLE II.

That, prompted by a similar spirit of persecution and injustice, at a circuit court of the United States, held at Richmond, in the month of May, one thousand eight hundred, for the district of Virginia, whereat the said Samuel Chase presided, and before which a certain James Thompson Callender was arraigned for a libel on John Adams, then president of the United States, the said Samuel Chase, with intention to oppress, and procure the conviction of, the said Callender, did over-rule the objection of John Basset, one of the jury, who wished to be excused from serving on the said trial, because he had made up his mind, as to the publication from which the words, charged to be libellous, in the indictment, were extracted; and the said Basset was accordingly sworn, and did serve on the said jury, by whose verdict the prisoner was subsequently convicted.

ARTICLE III.

That, with intent to oppress and procure the conviction of the prisoner, the evidence of John Taylor, a material witness on behalf of the aforesaid Callender, was not permitted by the said Samuel Chase to be given in, on pretence that the said witness could not prove the truth of the whole or one of the charges, contained in the indictment, although the said charge embraced more than one fact.

ARTICLE IV.

That the conduct of the said Samuel Chase was marked, during the whole course of the said trial, by manifest injustice, partiality and intemperance; viz.—

1. In compelling the prisoner's counsel, to reduce to writing, and submit to the inspection of the court, for their admission, or rejection, all questions which the said counsel meant to propound to the above named John Taylor, the witness.

2. In refusing to postpone the trial, although an affidavit was regularly filed, stating the absence of material witnesses on behalf of the accused; and although it was manifest, that, with the utmost diligence, the attendance of such witnesses could not have been procured, at that term.

3. In the use of unusual, rude, and contemptuous expressions towards the prisoner's counsel; and in falsely insinuating that they wished to excite the public fears and indignation, and to produce that insubordination to law, to which the conduct of the judge did, at the same time, manifestly tend.

4. In repeated and vexatious interruptions of the said counsel, on the part of the said judge, which, at length, induced them to abandon their cause and their client, who was thereupon convicted and condemned to fine and imprisonment.

5. In an indecent solicitude, manifested by the said Samuel Chase, for the conviction of the accused, unbecoming even a public prosecutor, but highly disgraceful to the character of a judge as it was subversive of justice.

ARTICLE V.

And whereas it is provided by the act of Congress passed on the 24th day of September, 1789, intituled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," that for any crime, or offence, against the United States, the offender may be arrested, imprisoned, or bailed, agreeably to the usual mode of process in the state where such offender may be found; and whereas it is provided by the laws of Virginia, that upon presentment by any grand jury of an offence not capital, the court shall order the clerk to issue a summons against the person, or persons offending, to appear and answer such presentment at the next court, yet, the said Samuel Chase did, at the court aforesaid, award a capias against the body of the said James Thompson Callender, indicted for an offence not capital, whereupon the said Callender was arrested and committed to close custody, contrary to law in that case, made and provided.

ARTICLE VI.

And whereas it is provided by the 34th section of the aforesaid act, intituled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," that the laws of the several states, except where the constitution, treaties, or statutes of the United States shall otherwise require, or provide, shall be regarded as the rules of decision in trials at common law, in the courts of the United States, in cases where they apply; and whereas by the laws of Virginia it is provided, that in cases not capital, the offender shall not be held to answer any presentment of a grand jury until the court next succeeding that during which such presentment shall have been made, yet the said Samuel Chase, with intent to oppress and procure the conviction of the said James Thompson Callender, did, at the court aforesaid, rule and adjudge the said Callender to trial during the term at which he, the said Callender, was presented and indicted, contrary to law in that case made and provided.

ARTICLE VII.

That, at a circuit court of the United States, for the district of Delaware, held at New-Castle, in the month of June, one thousand eight hundred, whereat the said Samuel Chase presided, the said Samuel Chase, disregarding the duties of his office, did descend from the dignity of a judge, and stoop to the level of an informer, by refusing to discharge the grand jury, although entreated by several of the said jury to do so; and after the said grand jury had regularly declared, through their foreman, that they had found no bills of indictment, nor had any presentments to make, by observing to the said grand jury, that he, the said Samuel Chase, understood "that a highly seditious temper had manifested itself in the state of Delaware, among a certain class of people, particularly in New-Castle county, and more especially in the town of Wilmington, where lived a most seditious printer, unrestrained by any principle of virtue, and regardless

of social order—that the name of this printer was" —but checking himself, as if sensible of the indecorum which he was committing, added, "that it might be assuming too much to mention the name of this person, but it becomes your duty, gentlemen, to enquire diligently into this matter," or words to that effect: and with intention to procure that prosecution of the printer in question, the said Samuel Chase did, moreover, authoritatively enjoin on the district attorney of the United States the necessity of procuring a file of the papers to which he alluded, (and which we understand to be those published under the title of "Mirror of the Times and General Advertiser,") and, by a strict examination of them to find some passage which might furnish the ground work of a prosecution against the printer of the said paper: thereby degrading his high judicial functions, and tending to impair the public confidence in, and respect for, the tribunals of justice, so essential to the general welfare.

ARTICLE VIII.

And whereas mutual respect and confidence between the government of the United States, and those of the individual states, and between the people and those governments, respectively, are highly conducive to that public harmony, without which there can be no public happiness, yet the said Samuel Chase, disregarding the duties and dignity of his judicial character, did, at a circuit court, for the district of Maryland, held at Baltimore, in the month of May, one thousand eight hundred and three, pervert his official right and duty to address the grand jury then and there assembled, on the matters coming within the province of the said jury, for the purpose of delivering to the said grand jury an intemperate and inflammatory political harangue, with intent to excite the fears and resentment of the said grand jury, and of the good people of Maryland against their state government and constitution, a conduct highly censurable in any, but peculiarly indecent and unbecoming in a judge of the supreme court of the United States: and moreover that the said Samuel Chase, then and there under pretence of exercising his judicial right to address the said grand jury, as aforesaid, did, in a manner highly unwarrantable, endeavor to excite the odium of the said grand jury, and of the good people of Maryland against the government of the United States, by delivering opinions, which, even if the judicial authority were competent to their expression, on a suitable occasion and in a proper manner, were at that time and as delivered by him; highly indecent, extra judicial, and tending to prostitute the high judicial character with which he was invested to the low purpose of an electioneering partizan.

And the House of Representatives, by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting, at any time hereafter, any further articles, or other accusation, or impeachment, against the said Samuel Chase, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make unto the said articles, or any of them, and of offering proof to all and every the aforesaid articles, and to all and every other article, impeachment, or accusation, which shall be exhibited by them, as the case shall require, do demand that the said Samuel Chase may be put to answer the said crimes and misdemeanors, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given, as are agreeable to law and justice.

Monday, December 3.

Mr. J. Randolph, after the minutes of Friday, were read, said he perceived that certain persons having claims against the United States, had obtained an order of the House for a reference of their claims to a select committee, he was not then in the House, and not being acquainted with the petitioners, and not knowing who were on the Committee, the motion he was about to make could not be attributed to personal motives, but to a respect for regularity, in the proceedings of the house; he wished when the house had standing committees the members of which from frequent investigation were more minutely acquainted with the detail, than others, that all subjects relative thereto should be sent before them rather than to select Committees. For these considerations he moved to refer the petition, memorial or remonstrance, or whatever it was denominated, from certain agents of Yazoo claimants to the Committee of Claims, and that the Committee erected for enquiring thereinto be discharged.

Mr. Nicholson, informing Mr. J. Randolph that another petition on the same subject had been referred the preceding day to the same Committee he asked if the Gentlemen had not better include both in his motion.

Mr. J. Randolph incorporated the suggestion of his friend in his motion. And on the question there was 56 yeas, and 27 nays—of course all controversies relating to the Yazoo claims go to that Committee.

Some papers from Pennsylvania relative to the Election of John Hoge were sent to the Committee of Elections without being read.

Mr. Nicholson presented a memorial from the inhabitants of Louisiana, said to be signed by 2000 heads of families, which takes a view of the laws of the United States, for their territorial Government. He observed that the three Gentlemen appointed from that country had requested him to state that the copy which appeared in our papers in the course of the last summer was by no means authentic, many expressions as well as ideas in that do not appear in this, and there are expressions and ideas used in this that are not to be found in that. The translation that accompanies the French original tho' correct, may contain expressions that the house will have to pardon, ascribing them to the feelings of inhabitants so peculiarly situated, and not to any want of respect for the Government of the Union; they laboured under an idea that their morals, manners and customs had been misunderstood, and consequently complained of, and that the law of last session was passed by Congress under those mistaken impressions. They therefore pray an alteration of the law so far as to allow them to be their own legislators, not dividing the territory into two Governments, and not prohibiting the importation of Slaves.

Mr. Nicholson moved, after the memorial was read, to refer it to the committee appointed on that part of the President's speech which relates to the amelioration of the Government of Louisiana, and it was referred accordingly.

Mr. Nicholson presented the petition of John B. Wallace, Aid de camp to General Wilkinson, and Lieutenant in the army of the United States, praying to be allowed for certain extra services in attending Treaties made with the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Chocktaw and Creek nations of Indians, as well as for the loss of a very valuable horse in the enterprise.

A message was brought from the Senate by Mr. Otis, announcing that they had concurred in the bill making farther appropriation for the contingent fund of Congress.

Mr. Nicholson said that the petition he had presented contained an enumeration of certain facts, which might be further authenticated by a reference to the Secretary of War, who was possessed of full information on all subjects of military service; he therefore moved such reference in the first instance, and when that report should reach the House, he would move to refer the whole to the Committee of claims.

The engrossed bill allowing drawback on certain goods exported from New Orleans was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Rodney from the Committee on the subject asked and obtained leave to report a bill for establishing a Court for the ajudication of prizes taken from Tripolitans, in any country in Europe at War with that power. Referred to a Committee of the whole to morrow.

A petition was presented but not read; it was stated by the Member presenting it that the petitioner had been obliged to pay duties which the law did not require, and he thereupon requests the interference of Congress to reimburse the same—Referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph the House resolved itself into a committe of the whole on the Report of the select Committee *on the impeachment of* SAMUEL CHASE, an associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Gen. VARNUM in the Chair.

The committee agreed to the eight articles with a small amendment to the first, and another to the 4th.

They reported the same and the House adjourned.

The report on this subject will be given at length as soon as transcribed for the Press.

Legislature of Virginia.

THE GOVERNOR's LETTER,

ADDRESSED TO BOTH HOUSES OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT THEIR DECEMBER SESSION—1804.

RICHMOND, December 5, 1804.

SIR,

I have the honor to lay before the General Assembly, copies of such papers as have been presented to the Executive, and appear to be of sufficient importance to merit legislative attention; and also a statement of such proceedings of the Executive, as ought to be more immediately submitted to the consideration of the Legislature. For an examination of their proceedings in general, the Assembly is respectfully referred to the Journals of the Council and the letter book of the Governor, which shall be laid before them whenever called for.

The paper No. 1, is the public notice required by law of the result of the election of Electors, for choosing a President and Vice-President of the United States.

No. 2, contains the resignation of Wilson C. Nicholas and A. B. Venable, as Senators of the United States—the vacancies thereby produced, have been filled according to law, by a temporary appointment of William B. Giles and Andrew Moore.

No. 3, contains a letter from Colonel Monroe, which though written in November 1803, was not received till late in April.—In it will be found a meritorious tender of services, in a business of importance to the Commonwealth, and some valuable political and philanthropic suggestions.

No. 4, is a notification of the Secretary of State, of the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, respecting the manner of voting for President and Vice President.

No. 5, a letter from the Governor of Massachusetts, with certain resolutions of the Legislature of that state, proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

No. 6, contains a resolution of the General Assembly of Kentucky, proposing a co-operation on the part of Virginia with that state, Pennsylvania and the state of Ohio, in opening the rapids of the river Ohio.

No. 7, is a letter from three of the Commissioners who were appointed to wait on the Legislature of the state of Tennessee, respecting the navigation of the North fork of Holstein and Holston rivers, and recommending the appropriation of two hundred and fifty dollars on the part of this Commonwealth, for the removal of certain obstructions to the navigation those rivers, and enclosing an Act of the Assembly of Tennessee, on that subject and to the same purpose.

No. 8, a report of the Commissioners appointed to ascertain the most proper course for a road from James river to the upper navigation of Kanawha river.

No. 9, an extract of a letter from the superintendant of the Manufactory of Arms, which by the particular advice of the Council, is submitted to the consideration of the Legislature, as it shews in a strong point of view, some of the disadvantages resulting from certain defects in our present system of Finance, and which have for several years produced a periodical embarrassment in the operations of Government. A report from this ingenious and meritorious officer, on the subject of the various objects of his attention, has been delayed on account of his long and extreme ill state of health.

No. 10, contains two representations from the Hay-market District Court, respecting certain buildings, repairs, &c. necessary for the accommodation of the Court and Clerk, and safe keeping of Prisoners.

No. 11, is a letter from the Captain of the Public Guard, with an extract from the Journals of the Council of State, which are submitted to the consideration of the Assembly, and are intended to shew that the Executive are of opinion, that the additional services required of that faithful and active officer, deserve a further compensation, which the council do not think themselves authorised to advise, they desiring to avoid as much as possible, the exercise of executive discretion, and an application of the contingent Fund, to any purposes for which Legislative provision may be made without delay, which might be injurious to the credit of the state, or the interest of the person concerned.

The Executive, properly impressed with a sense of the danger to which the interest of individuals, as well as the credit of the United States, was exposed by the frequent circulation of counterfeited bank notes, and apprehensive of the consequences which might result from an extensive and successful combination of such persons, as they were engaged in that nefarious business, thought it indispensably necessary to make use of the means which the integrity of Mr. S. Brooks, an Engraver, furnished of detecting forgeries of Thomas Logwood, their powerful and active leader, and of bringing him to trial and conviction. The hazardous and meritorious services of Mr. Brooks, in the opinion of the Council, called for a compensation, which justice and sound policy required should be afforded by government without delay. And as all that had been done by Mr. Brooks might have been of no effect, unless the truth of his information had been so completely confirmed, as it was by the propriety and rapidity with which Lieut. Underwood of the Guards, which he patriotically undertook in this interesting business, by procuring a Search Warrant from a Magistrate, in the county of Buckingham, where Logwood resided, founded on the affidavit of Mr. Brooks, and executing it in Logwood's house, after a journey on horseback of 122 miles in 12 hours, by which means according to Brooks's directions, he found and brought to the Executive above fourteen thousand dollars in counterfeited notes of the banks of the United States, several Eagles of the United States, and double guineas of France, with the various apparatus made use of in making the paper, striking the bank notes, and in coining the said piece of Gold Coin, the Executive rewarded the Lieutenant and his assistants, as will appear from the advice of the Council in No. 12.

But as Logwood's trial was in the Federal Court for the violation of an important law of the General Government, as was thought proper by the Council that the U. States should be charged with all the expences incurred in the apprehension, prosecution and imprisonment of him: I have therefore expressed the wish of the Council to the President of the United States, that such charges may be allowed, and have received his answer "That the Secretary of the Treasury within whose department it is, had considered those claims of reimbursement from the treasury of the United States, and had allowed the account for a guard, and that for the transportation of forging materials would be allowed if they were necessary for conviction; but that the 3 large items in favor of Underwood, the Aliens and Brooks, being gratuities for certain meritorious conduct, are not within the competence of the Executive of the United States to allow: that claims of this character must be made to Congress." The Council therefore advised that I should request our Senators to have our claim brought forward in Congress, and to support their wish, with which advice I have applied and transmitted the proper vouchers to those gentlemen.

The act providing Seals for the District Courts has at length been executed, some of the Seals are delivered and the others are ready to be deposited with the Clerks of their respective Courts. A considerable delay in this business was occasioned by the use the Executive were induced to make of Mr. Brooks their engraver, in the detection of Thomas Logwood.

The distribution of Arms has progressed as well as the nature of their business would permit. No. 13 will shew how far it has proceeded.

The executive in compliance with the 5th section of the act, entituled "an act to amend the act entituled an act to amend the penal laws of this commonwealth and for other purposes," with the Inspectors of the Penitentiary and Attorney General, formed a Board, by which the regulations for the internal government of the Penitentiary: No. 14, were adopted.

As directed by a resolution of the General Assembly, passed the 2d February 1804, I lay before both houses of the Legislature a statement of the expences in carrying on the several branches of Manufacture in the Penitentiary; the amount of articles manufactured; the amount sold; and the articles and value of them remaining on hand, No. 15.

No. 16 contains the official statements of the revenue for the year 1803, together with an account of expenditures from 1st Oct. 1803, to the 1st Oct. 1804, and a list of balances due from Sheriffs and Collectors to the last mentioned period.

The report of the Superintendant of the Manufactory of Arms shall be laid before the Assembly as soon as it can be prepared for their examination.

No. 17 is a letter from the President, and a report of the President and Directors of the Dismal Swamp Canal, stating the progress that has been made in the works under their direction, the difficulties they encounter for want of more ample funds; the produce of the mills and tolls from the Canal from August 2d, 1802, to the 5th May 1804, exclusive of the tolls at the south end, which were not yet ascertained by the Directors, as their collector had not made his report; and expressing their hope that the General Assembly will grant their aid towards finishing a work of such importance to the commonwealth.

The confirmation by the Court of Appeals of the decree of the Chancellor in a suit of Duncan Rose, executor of Duncan Rose, against the Commonwealth, of which I have received notice by the Executor's Attorney, requires an appropriation to satisfy the said decree.

A letter from our Senators in Congress shews that doubts have arisen, whether Senators appointed by the Executive to act as such until the next meeting of the Legislature, should not vacate their seats on the day appointed for that meeting, or at least on the day on which an actual meeting of both houses may happen; or whether, as either of these constructions of the law might be attended with great inconvenience to the Senators, and to the public, the words "until the next meeting of the Legislature," ought not to be understood to mean, until the next meeting of the Legislature should afford the means of a legislative appointment of Senators; and therefore, that the temporary Senators should hold their offices until superceded by the next Legislature. These doubts are submitted to the consideration of the General Assembly, and seem to require their immediate decision on the present situation of the Senators, whose construction of the law is agreeable to that last stated.

The office of public printer having been vacated by the resignation of Meriwether Jones, it was filled by an executive appointment of Samuel Pleasants, according to the 4th section of the act directing the mode of appointing the public printer.

I am happy to have it in my power to repeat my my congratulations to the present Assembly which I presented to the last on the prosperous situation of the United States. And with sincerity I repeat my assurances of high respect for yourself and the other members of your house, and my wishes for your and their happiness, and the lasting prosperity of our country.

JOHN PAGE.

The Honorable the Speaker
of the House of Delegates.

DOCUMENT No. III.

LONDON, November 29, 1803.

DEAR SIR,

I recollect that while I had the honor to serve the Commonwealth in the Executive, it appeared that there were many cases of contestation between the state and British subjects, growing out of our revolution and treaties with this country, for tracts of land and lots lying in several of our counties and towns, some of which were of great value. Several of these controversies were of long standing, and attended with great expense, while the result was quite uncertain. It has occurred to me, that it might be advantageous to the state to compromise these disputes with the parties, by the purchase of their claims, for some reasonable equivalent. It is presumable that they would prefer selling them, at a very moderate price, a half or less of their value, to be paid by instalments which might be satisfied out of the lands alone, to the prosecution of a doubtful controversy, which keeps them so long, even in case of a favorable issue, from the possession of the property. It might also be more satisfactory to the state to adjust these controversies by amicable compromise, than by legal decision, since the former is a mode that will content every one. If the state is disposed to adopt this mode, and thinks proper to repose the trust in me, I will accept it with pleasure, and undertake to execute it in the best manner in my power. I shall wish no compensation for the service; my sole object will be to render myself useful to my country, and my highest gratification to succeed in the undertaking. There are probably many cases of the kind not known to the Executive, or even brought into the Courts, where the property is either vacant, or held on various pretexts for the benefit of the occupants or absentees. In case the subject is entered on, it may be deemed advisable to go through with it, and with that view to trace the cases in every county, which may be done by the Escheators, or other suitable agents. If the power is transmitted, it will be proper to accompany it, with a statement of the title to each tract, the number of acres, its probable value, &c. &c. My public duties will probably put it out of my power to execute this trust, in person, in the detail; where necessary I will appoint an Agent whose charges shall be as light as I can make them, and in all cases I will supervise and be responsible for his conduct. It is possible that by this measure a considerable sum might be raised for the Commonwealth. Besides the cases depending in the Courts, which are deserving of attention, I remember one from Norfolk, of which information was given by Mr. Lee, who represented it to be of great value. In every instance where the party had received compensation from this government, on the principle that the property had been confiscated, I should suppose that the claim might be extinguished for a mere trifle. It may be deemed presumptuous in me, to express a wish as to the application of the money which may be thus raised, in case the idea is adopted and executed with success. The wisdom of the Legislature will, I doubt not, destine it to some humane and useful object. Had I seat in the Legislature, and a vote on the application, it would be to the purpose of public instruction. It is an opinion which I have long entertained, one which every day's experience and observation tends to confirm, that however free our political institutions may be in the commencement, liberty cannot be long preserved, unless the society in every district in all its members, possesses that portion of useful knowledge, which is necessary to qualify them to discharge with credit and effect, those great duties of citizens on which free government rests. The responsibility of public servants, however well provided for by the constitution, becomes vain and useless, if the people in general are not competent judges in the course of the administration, of all the questions which it involves. If it was wise, manly and patriotic in us to establish a free government, it is equally incumbent on us to attend to the necessary means of its preservation. The money thus raised might form the commencement of a system, which under favorable auspices, especially the human patronage of the Legislature, might be matured hereafter and extended throughout the Commonwealth. You will excuse the liberty I have taken to make this suggestion, and be assu-

red that it will give me great and sincere pleasure to have it in my power, while I remain abroad, to render service to my country and my friends, in this or any other mode in which they will be pleased to command me. Be so kind as to present my most friendly regards to the gentlemen at your board, and believe me to be, Dear Sir,

With great respect and esteem,
Affectionately Yours,
JAMES MONROE.

(Signed)
JOHN PAGE,
Governor of Virginia,
Richmond. A Copy.

Latest Foreign News,

Received by the ship Thomas Wilson, captain Tompkins, arrived at Norfolk from London.

LONDON, October 18.

Advices were received this day, stating that on the 5th instant, the Medusa, Indefatigable, Amphion and Lively fell in with four Spanish frigates off St. Mary's, from Rio de la Plata, bound to Cadiz, with treasure. As they resisted the orders which our frigates were under, to detain all Spanish ships of war until a satisfactory explanation should be given in regard to the present armaments in the ports of Spain, an engagement took place; in which, after a few broad-sides, one of the Spanish vessels blew up, two others, one with a rear admiral's flag, struck, the fourth endeavoring to make her escape, was overtaken by the Lively, and after a short action, struck also. She proved to be La Fama, of 34 guns and 300 men, had 12 killed and 50 wounded; she was commanded by a commodore. The Lively has arrived at Portsmouth with La Fama; the two others, La Medea and La Clara are hourly expected. The treasure on board is estimated at *twenty millions of dollars*. The whole of the crew perished in the ship that was blown up. (*Sun*)

We have seen a letter from Dublin of the 16th, containing the following information, which we hope will prove exaggerated:

"*Dublin, October* 13.

"At this very moment, 3 o'clock, a letter has been put into my hands from Leighlin Bridge, in the county of Kildare, which comes from a person with whom I am well acquainted, and whose veracity I have never had reason to doubt. The letter states that they are all in consternation at Leighlin Bridge, in consequence of having discovered a horrid plot. One of the conspirators has made a discovery, and has declared that the number of persons organized is very considerable, 30,000, but that number is probably much exaggerated.

"The letter adds, what we have certainly no knowledge of here, that a committee of 70 of the ring-leaders had been sitting in Dublin. The person who has made the discovery has pointed out a wood, which was to be cut down to be manufactured into pikes. The intelligence from Leighlin Bridge has been transmitted to government, who are not ignorant of the particulars, but who do not participate in the alarm which seems to have occupied the minds of the persons by whom the account of the plot was sent."

Such is the substance of the letter that has been received from Dublin. We must believe that the account has been greatly exaggerated. At any rate, as government are in possession of the intelligence, they will of course take every step to defeat any treasonable attempt that may be made. (*Courier.*)

On Saturday next, we have been given to understand, the new form of government which Holland is to assume, is to be publicly declared. Preparatory to that event, the French troops have been increased upon the Dutch frontier, for the purpose as has been stated, of adopting measures with respect to English merchandize, but really perhaps for the purpose of checking any discontent or disturbance which might take place in consequence of the changes in the government. Yet in the present state of the public mind in Holland, we do not expect that any attempt will be made to resist the tyranny of the French. Perhaps Bonaparte may have alarmed the Dutch with the idea of confiscating British produce, and of checking the trade with this country, for the purpose of diverting their attention from political subjects. He may mean to accompany the new changes in the constitution with some encouraging commercial declaration, and with an assurance that the alarms of the Dutch merchants are unfounded, and the Dutch would then, we have no doubt, receive the new changes, if not with joy, at least without disapprobation. We believe the Dutch to be very little solicitous about any thing else but commerce. (*ibid.*)

The departure of the Russian charge d'affaires, M. d'Doubril, from Mentz, is a sufficient refutation of the rumor at Paris that the differences between Russia and France were likely to be adjusted. M. d'Oubril was kept at Mentz as a prisoner, or hostage for the French minister at Petersburgh; and Bonaparte, with the insolence that forms a prominent feature of his character, wished to have it supposed that the person of his own minister would have been insecure had he not detained the Russian minister; thus treating the Russian government and nation, as a people against whom it was necessary to adopt the same precautions as against tribes and hordes of savages and barbarians. (*ibid.*)

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from a naval officer on board the Foudroyant, adm. Sir Thomas Graves, off Brest, to a naval officer at Dundee, dated 7th September last—"I have inclosed a list of the enemy's fleet in the outer road of Brest. They are extremely formidable, and the finest ships I ever saw.—They appear to me to be all ready for a start. I went in the Sirius frigate with Sir Thomas Graves, to reconnoitre, and the weather being fine, we had a very good view indeed. We stood in so close, that we had the pleasure of being saluted from both sides of the entrance with shot and shells; two of the latter nearly fell on board of the frigate. A few days ago four French soldiers came off in a boat. They belonged to the 4th brigade of marine artillery. One is a very intelligent man indeed, and had been one of the noblesse. The French soldiers have only 3d *per diem*, and a coarse suit of blue cloth once in 3 years. Bread and wine are very dear in France."

FLOTTE DE BREST.

	Guns.		Guns.
Le Vengeur, vaisseau de l'admiral,	130	Le Watigni,	74
Le Republicain,	120	Le Brave,	74
L'Invincible,	110	Le Batave,	74
Le Veteran,	80	L'Eole,	74
Le Jean Bart,	80	L'Aquilon,	74
Le Foudroyant,	80	Le Diomede,	74
L'Impetueux,	80	Le Patriote,	74
		Frigates.	
L'Alliance,	80	La Valeureuse,	40
L'Ulisse,	74	L'Indienne,	40
Le Jupiter,	74	Le Comete,	40
L'Alexandre,	74	La Volontaire,	40
Le Tourville,	74	La Felicite,	40
Le Cossart,	74		

None of the Hamburgh mails, of which four are now due, have arrived, the winds having been for some time contrary; but French Journals to the 7th, and Dutch papers to the 15th, have come to hand.

The intended motions of emperor Napoleon do not appear to have been known at Paris, for it is doubted whether he was to return down the Rhine and through Flanders to Boulogne, or was to proceed to Paris to the coronation. As he left Mentz on the 2d, and travels with rapidity, he may easily take another view of the flotilla at Boulogne previous to the coronation, for which the Parisians are making very great preparations.

The Pope, according to some accounts, had fallen ill and could not proceed to Paris to attend. Other letters say he was to set off on the 26th or 27th ult. If his holiness feigns sickness, Bonaparte may send him *his* physician. The grand seignior also is sick, and cannot salute Bonaparte as a revolutionary emperor. Even the new emperor of Austria appears to have met with some difficulty, and his revolutionary inauguration has been a second time postponed.

The arrival of a pretended Russian consul at Buchares has afforded a pretence to the Corsican for new insinuations and invidious comments. It is asserted that the Russians are making preparations to seize upon the Turkish provinces in Europe.

It is reported, that after several conferences with M. Talleyrand, at Mentz, M. d'Oubril, the Russian minister, has finally left the French territory. The French legation is supposed to have quitted Russia.

There is a report, for which there seems little foundation, that an electoral association is about to be formed, including most of the electoral princes, the object of which is to maintain the Germanic constitution, and the rights of the electors to choose the emperor.

The king of Sardinia intends to reside at Corfu under the protection of Russia.

It is reported that the insurgents in the Turkish province of Servia, has applied to the Austrian government for its protection, and it is added that the Austrian Cordon on the frontier has been reinforced. This state of things, and the *convenances physiques* are strong temptations to encroachment, but the Austrian government has hitherto taken no step which can give umbrage to the Turk. According to the latest accounts, Czerni George, the chief of the insurgent Servians in the east, promises fair to rival the great men of the west in the list of revolutionary emperors.

Captain Collier is appointed to the command of the Leander, of 50 guns, at Halifax, bearing the flag of Sir A. Mitchill. (*Star.*)

Accounts have been received in town that Lieutenant Wright, who was confined in the Temple at Paris, had been liberated, but on what conditions was not stated.

We are concerned to state that Lord Nelson's health has been for some time on the decline, and that great apprehensions are entertained of his total loss of sight.—Every good patriot must participate in any affliction that might visit this gallant admiral, to whom the country is indebted so much, and to whom when he last left England he was determined that it should still owe more. (Morn. Adv.)

BUONAPARTE-ANA.

[*Communicated by a Russian gentleman, just escaped from Paris.*]

On the Revolution of the 18th *Brumaire*, Sieys, and Barriere advised Buonaparte (as the only means of quieting the country) to recall Louis the XVIIIth; to which he seemingly assented, and told them they might write a letter in consequence; having donethis they presented a letter to him, which he putting in his pocket, said, now take care of yourselves for I can have youguillotined whenever I think proper."

This gentleman walking along the banks of the Seine, observed a crowd, and curious to know what was the matter, saw a number of persons playing with walnut shells in the water; and one of them being, said," we are only exercising our flotilla; for which joke he was immediately seized and clapped inprison.

The same was done, in this gentleman's presence, as he was travelling in the diligence, to a poor man whom they picked up, who, being asked by the coachman if he would go inside, said no," Je veux voyager *Imperialement*." I will travel in an *imperial* manner.

In our paper of the 28th ultimo, we published the insolent attack of the Imperial Corsican through his Official Journal, the Moniteur, on the King of Sweden. We have since received by the Thomas Wilson our file of the London TIMES, CHRONICLE, MESSENGER, and MORNING ADVERTISER, from which we extract the following

STATE PAPER.

Note transmitted by order of his Swedish Majesty to M. Caillard, the French charge d'affaires at Stockholm, September 7, 1801.

"His Majesty the King of Sweden has received a report of the improper, the insolent, and the ridiculous observations which Monsieur Napoleon Bonaparte has allowed to be inserted in his Moniteur of the 14th of August, under the article Ratisbon.

"The tone, the style, and even the subject of this article, are all of so extraordinary a nature, that his Majesty has been yet hardly able to comprehend the object of such an act of political extravagance. If it has been done in the hope of misleading the public as to the conduct of his majesty, as appears, from the uncommon pains that are taken to draw a line of seperation between his majesty and his subjects, let the world understand, that any instigation to that effect never could have been less likely to succeed than at this moment, or than it always will, with a people whose interests are bound up with those of a sovereign, who has never separated his prosperity from theirs, and who never feels so happy as when he contributes to the glory and to the happiness of his subjects.

"As his majesty cannot, consistent with his own dignity, or the honor of his crown, permit any official intercourse, after such an insult, he has ordered me, Sir, to communicate to you, that, from this day, all diplomatic intercourse of every kind, both private and public, is immediately to cease between the French Legation at Stockholm and his majesty's government.

"As a sentence in the article above mentioned seems to imply that the French government is disposed to admit that the continuance of the commercial intercourse between Sweden and France would be attended with some advantages, his majesty on his part, is willing to permit the same, from those sentiments of esteem which he has always entertained for the French people; sentiments which he has inherited from his ancestors, and which owe their origin to far happier times.

(Signed) "T. D. EHRENHEIM."

Stockholm, September 11.

The following document from our Court Chancellor, appeared here on the 7th instant:—

"His Majesty the King has been pleased to inform me, by his gracious letter of the 26th of August, that for a long time the prevalent tone of most French Journals and daily papers have been marked by a want of the due respect for the Kings and Princes and for every lawful government; that this insolence, so worthy of chastisement, has continued to increase, and the consequences thereof have lately appeared in one of the newspapers most generally known, which has dared to assert expressions attacking the king's exalted person, and consequently, the dignity of the Empire; and as this cannot be passed over without animadversion, his majesty has been pleased to order

"1. That from the hour when this notification is made public, the importation into the Swedish empire, and the provinces belonging thereto, of French journals, weekly magazines, and daily papers, is strictly prohibited; and that no exception can be granted or demanded.

2. That all importation of books and writings, which may be printed in France in future; is likewise prohibited; those, however, which have already appeared, are not included, provided their contents be not contrary to the regulation of the ordinances still in force; but, with respect to French books, which may be published in future, exceptions may be admitted, if an humble request be made for the purpose through the office of the king's court of chancery

"In consequence whereof, I am required to publish this gracious command and ordinance of his majesty the king, that all people may conform themselves thereto.

Constantinople, July 30.—The successive passage of Russian ships of war and transports with troops on board, through the Dardanelles, destined for Corfu, does not create the slightest sensation at Constantinople. The Ottoman government, so far from opposing the passage, continues to live on terms of the best understanding with Russia, and appears even to derive a new degree of support from the arrival of these foreign forces, both for the preservation of the tranquility of the Archipelago, and the coast of Asia, whether against domestic insurrection, or foreign attack. The people indeed always jealous of the approach of strangers, particularly of foreign soldiars, were disposed to be guilty of some acts of tumult, if the Russian soldiers had been permitted to land in great numbers from Bajukdare, where the Russian vessels moored. The Russian minister had, however, the wisdom to give strict orders to several officers to prevent their men from coming ashore. If the inhabitants of Constantinople had only seen thirty Russians together in the streets, this assuredly would have given rise to a tumult. The fact is, however, that a few Armenians only were for a short time permitted to be ashore at Constantinople. When in the town they appeared solely in the capacity of travellers. The object of the court of Petersburg seems to have been to avail itself of the confidence of the Porte, without doing any thing to weaken its influence. It is not denied, that for the court of St. Petersburg it is a matter of infinite moment to have a commanding station in the south of Europe, particularly in the Mediterranean. Independent of the advantages which this procures to Russian commerce, from its establishments on the coasts of the Black Sea, it is not at all a matter of indifference, in a political point of view, because the protection of the Republic of the Seven Islands furnishes an opportunity of maintaining a military force in a point which is almost central, whether with reference to Europe, to Asia, or to Africa. Such a position, constantly supported by an armed force, may often be the means of preserving a balance of power, while it only professes to have a military object in view. Under these circumstances, General Brune, the French ambassador, has frequent conferences with the Reis Effendi, and these negotiations will, in all probability, assume a new character of importance from the arrival of a French officer of distinction on a special mission. The french conferences, will, it is understood, refer principally to the acknowledgment of Bonaparte's newly acquired dignity; but it is not to be expected that the general state of the politics of the European states will engross a considerable share of attention. The Porte, on the subject of the acknowledgment of this new dignity, and on several other subjects, appears to have adopted a system of temporising policy, and waits for a resolution to be taken by the leading powers of Europe. In following this line of policy, the Porte, however, sees the continual renewal of new intestine commotions.—Bodies of troops are assembling in every direction, to repress the insurrections in the provinces where tranquility is either interrupted by refractory governors, or by the prevalence of open rebellion among the people.

Morning Chronicle.

The Virginia Gazette.

RICHMOND:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICES CURRENT.
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	31s6 to 33s cash.
Wheat,	9s6 to 10s do.
New Flour, (superfine)	60s do
do. Fine	55s6 do
Corn,	24s do
Hemp, (clean)	48l to 50l do
Iron,	33l to 36l do.
Whiskey,	3s9 to 4s do.
Bacon,	9d to 10d do.

—DEATHS!—

Departed this life on Sunday morning last, after a few days illness, Mr. *John Fox*, of this city, Coach-Maker.

On Monday last, Captain *Francis Trouin*, who was employed by the American government in the late revolutionary war.

From Norfolk, December 5.

Latest foreign Intelligence.—By the arrival of the remarkably fast sailing ship Thomas Wilson, capt. Tompkins, we have received papers *twenty days later* than those by the mail. Captain Tompkins left London on the 1st of October, but being detained at Cowes by contrary winds, until the 20th, we have been favored by Wm. H. Sargeant, esq. who came passenger, with the London *Sun*, *Star* and *Courier*, of the 18th October, from which we extract the articles which appear in this day's *Ledger*.

By these it will be seen that war with Spain has commenced with some effect. When the declaration was made, we are not, at this moment, able to state. Our regular files are on board the Thomas Wilson, but are not later (we suppose) than the date of departure from London. Whether they contain any precise intelligence we cannot know. But we rather think that that which we should be pleased with having an opportunity to lay before our readers, is contained in some intermediate number. (*Norfolk Ledger.*)

An attempt, we learn, has been made to burn the flotilla in the harbour of Boulogne, but without effect;—in this, the British lost some of the fire-ships employed.

Affairs with Russia had not been brought to any conclusion; and the season was then so far advanced, that it is not very likely any thing would be done.

We are sorry to notice such marks of discontent in Ireland. But, from the nature of the account, we are much inclined to think that it must be greatly exaggerated if not grossly mistated. (*ibid.*)

It would appear by one of the articles from the Courier, that the government of the republic of Batavia is to be new modelled, on some plan more consonant with the Imperial views of Bonaparte. (*ibid.*)

Since writing the above, we have seen and conversed with a gentleman who arrived in the Thomas Wilson; from whom we learn that no *declaration of war had been made*, but orders issued to *detain* all Spanish vessels until the armaments in Spain should be accounted for in a satisfactory manner. And by the Courier we learn, that the four frigates mentioned in the extract from the Sun, were detached from the blockading squadron of admiral Cornwallis with *sealed orders*. There is little doubt, however, that a formal declaration will soon ensue the capture of those frigates. (*ibid.*)

Passengers in the Thomas Wilson.—The Honorable Mr. Foster, secretary of the British legation in the U. States; John Mills, jun. esq. of Alexandria; William H. Sargeant and John Truley, esq'rs. of Petersburg. (*ibid.*)

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

THIS Evening, Wednesday, Dec. 12, will be presented, (for the first time here) a *Comedy*, written by Cumberland, author of the *West-Indian*, &c. called

The Sailor's Daughter.

To which will be added the FARCE *of*

The Wedding Day.

☞ *Doors to be opened at half past 5—and performance to begin at half past 6 precisely.*

ADMITTANCE—*ONE DOLLAR.*

*** *Tickets to be had at Mr. Davis's Printing-Office; at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, and at the Office of the Theatre.*

NEIL M'COULL,

HAS received his FALL SUPPLY of *DRY GOODS*. ep

Richmond, 12th Nov. 1804.

I WISH to hire Ten NEGRO MEN and Six or Seven BOYS the ensuing year, principally to work in a brick yard, and digging earth. I will give liberal prices, and pledge myself to pay the strictest attention to such as I hire, in case of sickness.

JOHN P. SHIELDS.

Richmond, December 12th, 1804.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on Thursday the 27th instant, at the late dwelling-house of Mrs. Mary Walton, dec. in the upper end of Hanover county.

27 likely Virginia-born SLAVES,

CONSISTING of Men, Women, Boys & Girls, all the Stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs, the crop of Corn and Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utenfils, &c. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchafers on all fums above Ten Dollars, on their giving bond with approved fecurity, to carry intereft from the date, if not punctually paid.

The EXECUTOR.

Hanover, December 5th, 1805. 3*

N. B. Six per cent. difcount will be allowed on all fums above ten dollars, for cafh.

NOTICE.

WE the underfigned partners in the late concerns of Buchanan, Dunlop & Co at Petersburg; of Robert Pollok & Co at Richmond, and of Dunlop, Pollok & Co at Manchester, have fold to Mr. James Dunlop, our late partner, in faid concerns, the debts now due to, and outftanding at thefe different eftabliftments; thofe intereited will therefore pleafe to take notice, that hereafter payments are to be made only to the faid Mr. James Dunlop, his attorney or attornies, and to whom thofe having claims againft thefe concerns will apply for payment.

DAVID BUCHANAN,
By ROBERT POLLOK,
his Attorney.
ROBERT POLLOK.

Virginia, Petersburg, 6th. December, 1804 3m

Fifty Dollars Reward

WILL be paid to any perfon who will deliver to the fubfcriber in this city, a *runaway Negro Boy*, named CLAIBORNE, about 17 years of age. He has a long and imiling countenance, fmall legs, is round fhoulder'd, his colour is between black and mulatto. He has been always employed as a houfe fervant, and does not underftand any other kind of bufinefs.

He had a great variety of wearing apparel, all of excellent quality, much better than is ufually given to fervants.

There is a great reafon to believe that he has been decoyed or inveigled away by the maiter of a northern trading veffel, and it is probable he will endeavor to go to Norfolk or Hampton for the purpofe of getting on board; and as he is well acquainted on the ftage road, and has very good addrefs, he will probably pafs for a free man.

THOMAS GILLIAT.

Richmond, December 11th, 1804. tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ftolen from James Penn's ftable, on Saturday night laft, two very dark SORREL HORSES; one about ten years old, with a ftar in his forehead, and paces very well; the other about four years old, and only trots, without any particular mark that I now recollect. Whoever will deliver the faid horfes in Richmond, fo they may be had, fhall receive the above reward.

ED: PENN.

December 10, 1804.

Just Published,

And for sale at Ritchie & Worsley's Book-Store,

THE RAINBOW,

SERIES FIRST.

Originally published in the Richmond Enquirer.

AN aflociation was formed during the laft fummer, by a few gentlemen, of whom fome are now, and others have been, inhabitants of this city, for the purpofe of compoling a feries of Mifcellaneous Eflays for the Richmond Enquirer. Thefe Eflays were regularly published every Saturday, during the months of Auguft, September and October.—The firft number appeared on the 11th of Auguft, and the laft on the 20th of October. Thefe numbers, taken together in the order in which they were published, will conftitute the firft feries of the Rainbow; and it is this firft feries which is now prefented by the proprietors of the Enquirer to the amateurs of literature, and to its patrons in Virginia. The fecond feries will probably be communicated to the public in the prefent form, as foon as it fhall be completed by the members of the aflociation.

Richmond, Dec. 11th, 1804.

BLOCK & JUDAH,

Have received a General Assortment of
FALL & WINTER

GOODS;

WHICH they are now selling at their usual low prices, for cash or produce.

Among which are—

Superfine and coarse Cloths,
Cassimeres, Swansdowns and Tollinets,
Fancy Cord and Velvets,
Coatings; Rose and Duffil Blankets,
Silk, cotton and worsted Hose,
Silk, kid and cotton Gloves,
Bandanna and Romal Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Nov. 19, 1804.

JOHN HENRY,

HAS imported in the ship LATONA, captain Thurston, from Liverpool, a few small boxes of well assorted 4-4ths wide

IRISH LINEN,

purchased in Dublin in July; which, with fine old London particulars

MADEIRA WINE,

in pipes and half pipes, he offers for sale on moderate terms. Richmond, 30th October, 1804.

The Subscribers have for Sale,

GERMAN Osnaburgs, by the bale or piece,
Liverpool Table China, in setts, for families,
London Particular Madeira, and
London Particular Teneriffe } *Wines, by the pipe*

PICKETT, POLLARD & JOHNSTON.

Richmond, Nov. 22, 1804.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JACOB WHEATON, deceased, are desired to bring them forward immediately; and all those indebted to the said decedent, are requested to make payment, without delay, to

WM. COOK, Ex'or.

Richmond, Nov. 13, 1804

DANCING.

MR. *James Warrell* respectfully acquaints his friends and patrons, that his Dancing Academy will open on Thursday the 7th of December, at the house at present occupied by Mr Jones as the bank office, nearly opposite the Swan Tavern, on Shockoe Hill.

Nov. 17.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

The Subscriber has opened a

Broker's Office,

OPPOSITE the Union Tavern and over the counting house of Messrs. Thomas & Amos Ladd. All business confided to him will be transacted with strict fidelity.

THOMAS NORVELL,

Richmond, October 1, 1804. tf

FALL GOODS.

William Temple,

Has received by the ship Edward and Charles from London
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the approaching season.

HE expects an additional supply, to complete an assortment, by the ship Sally, from London, and Lotana from Liverpool, which he will dispose of on his usual low terms.

Richmond, Sept. 7th, 1804. tf

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
By the brig Edward and Charles, from London,
A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

Suitable to the ensuing season.

THEY expect a further supply by the first arrivals from London and Liverpool, to complete their assortment—which will be disposed of at their usual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce

Sept. 11.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to us the subscribers, for the purpose of securing the payment of a debt due from John Evans to John Tinsley, will be sold at public auction, for cash, at John Napier's Tavern, in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, on the 29th day of December next,

4 likely Negro Slaves,

OR so many thereof as will raise the sum of one hundred and seventy-eight pounds two shillings and nine pence three farthings, with interest from the 25th day of December last till paid, and the cost and expences of the said deed.

JOHN QUARLES
AND
DAVID JOHNSON, } Trustees.

Fluvanna, November 28, 1804.

SALE AT AUCTION.

Will be sold, at Public Auction, for ready money, on Wednesday the 19th of December next,

The HOUSE and LOT,

NEAR the mouth of Shockoe Creek, at present occupied by Benjamin James Harris, and commonly called the Shot Factory.—The title papers may be seen by applying to

THO's. TAYLOR & Co. v. m.

November 21st, 1804.

For Sale, or to be Hired,

A NEGRO WENCH with a young CHILD.—*Also, for sale*, a NEGRO MAN, who has been bred several years as a Pressman in this Office.—

Blank Bills of Exchange,
FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Buchanan, Dunlop & Co.* of Petersburg, *Robert Pollok & Co.* of Richmond, and *Dunlop, Pollok & Co.* of Manchester, are hereby notified, that JAMES DUNLOP, late a partner in the above concerns, has become purchaser of all the outstanding debts: They will therefore be pleased to make payment to Mr. JOHN TOMPKINS residing in Richmond, or the subscriber, residing in Petersburg—who alone are authorised to make collections, and grant discharges. Suits will be indiscriminately commenced against all who do not make payment before the 1st February next.

JOHN DUNLOP,
Attorney for JAMES DUNLOP

Petersburg, Nov. 15, 1804. tf

J. TOMPKINS,

RESPECTFULLY informs those concerned, that he has removed the BOOKS and PAPERS of the late concern of ROBERT POLLOK & Co. and DUNLOP, POLLOK & Co. to a new brick house, near the Basin, and directly opposite to the Scale House—

Where he has for Sale,
A few Pipes of old Cogniac Brandy,
of superior quality.

Richmond, December 12th, 1804.

WANTED,
AN OVERSEER;

A person well recommended will meet with encouragement on application to the subscriber.

MARY BYRD.

Westover, Charles City county, } tJ1
November 29th, 1804. }

NOTICE

Is hereby given, to the creditors of JAMES THOMPSON, *against whom a commission of Bankruptcy has been issued according to law,*

THAT the commissioners and assignees of his estate, will meet at their office, in the city of Richmond, on Wednesday the 2d day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M. in order to make a dividend of his estate and effects; when those creditors who have not proved their debts, must come prepared, or they will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.

SAMUEL MYERS,
WILLIAM M'KENZIE, } Assignees.

Richmond, 27th Nov. 1804. t2Jan.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

INTENDING to close all his former transactions with the termination of the present year, requests all those who have demands against him, either by bond, note or open account, to leave with Mr. *Samuel Jones*, at the Toll-Bridge, a memorandum of the nature of their claims and the amount, in order that directions may be given for the speedy payment of them. It is hoped this notice will be attended to by all who are concerned, as it will be plead in bar to claims which may at a future distant day be exhibited against him or his estate.

JOHN MAYO.

Richmond, November 25th, 1804. 3w

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction, at the place formerly known by the name of the Palace, in the city of Williamsburg, on Thursday the 10th day of January, 1805, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

A NUMBER of very valuable and likely SLAVES, and other personal estate of the reverend Samuel Smith M'Croskey, dec. among which are a very valuable collection of BOOKS, and a single CHAIR and HARNESS, and all the stocks of CATTLE, SHEEP, and HORSES, and Farming Utensils belonging to the farm, and the crops of GRAIN, HAY, and FODDER, thereon made—some Household Linen, and other articles.

A credit of six months will be given to all who purchase above the value of Twenty Dollars—the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date—but if punctually paid, the interest will be remitted. Ready money will be required for all purchases not exceeding twenty dollars.

ELIZABETH M'CROSKEY, *Executrix.*

Williamsburg, November 23th, 1804. tds

PETER BELLETT,

NURSERY & SEEDSMAN,
At Williamsburg, intending to remove to the state of New York, offers for sale his

NURSERY,

CONTAINING 20 acres of rich manured Land, with about 100,000 Trees, of which 25,000, consisting as follows, are fit to be transplanted this season:—

44 sorts of Apples, at 6*d* per Tree.
44 ditto of Pears, at 1*s*6 each.
30 ditto of Peach, at 9*d* to 1*s*6 each.
10 ditto of Nectarine, 1*s* to 1*s*6 each.
10 ditto of Apricot, 1*s*6 to 2*s* each.
3 ditto of Quince, 1*s*6 to 2*s*6 each.
19 ditto of Cherries, 2*s* to 4*s*6 each.
16 ditto of Plums, 1*s*6 to 2*s* each.
4 ditto of Almond, 3*s* each.
5 ditto of Mulberries, 1*s*6 to 4*s*6 each.
2 ditto of Figs, 1*s*6 each.
7 ditto of Raspberry Bushes.

Lombardy and Balsam Poplars, Currants, Gooseberries and Strawberries, of sorts; Grape Vines, of sorts; Artichokes and Asparagus Roots, together with a variety of Flowering Shrubs, Flower Roots and Seeds, and Rose Bushes, and a small quantity of Garden Seeds, of this year's growth.

Also—may be had with the Nursery, 8 NEGROES, 3 of which are well acquainted with Gardening and Nursery work. *Also*—3 HORSES, 5 STEERS, 4 COWS, and the Nursery and Farming UTENSILS—which, if not sold by the first day of May next, will be set up at Public Sale on that day—until which time, he will continue to sell TREES, &c. &c. &c. on lower terms than usual.

☞ Orders left with Mr. George Greenhow, at Richmond, and Messrs. John and Samuel Pemberton, at Petersburg, will be duly attended to with dispatch.

Williamsburg, 20th November, 1804. ep1m.

BURR & HAMILTON.

Is now opened at Mr. Hallam's Washington Tavern,
A NEW COLLECTION OF

WAX FIGURES,

SUPERIOR to any in America; among which are a striking Likeness and Representation of the late unfortunate DUEL fought between Col. *Aaron Burr*, Vice-President of the United States, and General *Alexander Hamilton*, wherein Gen. Hamilton is supported by his second after receiving the mortal wound, while Col. Burr is led from the field by his second—a striking Representation of the place where the Duel was fought, upon Scenery, which adds much to this interesting Representation, &c.—and a number of selected FIGURES, chosen from the best selections in America,

☞ *MUSIC on an elegant ORGAN.*

Admittance—50 Cents for the first admission—and no person is admitted the second, without paying half price—25 Cents.

The Subscriber

HAS FOR SALE,

HOLLAND Gin, in pipes; Malaga Wine, in quarter casks; Cotton and Wool Cards, in boxes; Chocolate, per box; White Lead, Spanish Brown, and Yellow Ochre, ground in oil; Nutmegs; Patent Shot; Bar and Sheet Lead; Mould Candles; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Country and Swedish Iron; Sheet ditto; Liver Oil; Copperas; Allum; Flaxseed; Indigo; Refined Salt Petre; Ground Ginger; Pepper; 20d, 12d, 10d and 8d Nails and Brads; German and Blister'd Steel; Cart Boxes; Straws of Tumblers; assortment of Shoes; hhd. and bbl. Gauging Rods; Hamilton's Snuff; Nail Rods; Short Pipes.

HENRY HOVEY.

September 25.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 18th instant, a Negro Boy, by the name of *JACK*, about 18 years old; his complexion very black; and when spoken to sharply, is apt to stammer.—He formerly belonged to the estate of Mr. Lewis Burwell, dec. from whose estate I purchased him.—His cloathing was a short black broad cloth jacket, corduroy breeches, with shoes and stockings. It is supposed he is lurking about Richmond, or in King William county, where his relations live. Whoever will deliver the said boy to me, living in Manchester, or secure him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

All masters of vessels are forewarned from carrying the said boy out of the state, under the penalty of the law.

DAVID PATTESON, Jun.

November 27th, 1804.

SALES AT AUCTION.

Will be Sold by the subscribers, at the late dwelling-house of D. M. Randolph, Esq. on Friday the 14th inst. a variety of valuable Household and Kitchen

FURNITURE;

AMONG which are, some fashionable and substantial Plate, lately imported; mahogany tables, side board and bason stands of superior quality; a well assorted collection of the most useful kitchen furniture; sets and parts of sets of table and tea China, &c. &c. &c.

Terms of sale—Cash for all sums of 50 dollars and under; over that sum, a credit of 60 and 120 days will be given. The sale will commence at twelve o'clock. In the mean time, ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to view the articles; in expectation of which, attendance by the proprietor will be given every morning until 11 o'clock.

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co.
Auctioneers.

December 5, 1804. eptds

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 20th day of December next, at twelve months credit, the noted

PLANTATION,

for raising Indian Corn, that belongs to the estate of Thomas Combs, dec. of James City county,

CONTAINING 424 acres, more or less, lying on the stage road from Williamsburg to Richmond, and eleven miles from Williamsburg—as healthy a place as perhaps is to be found in the lower part of the country—It abounds with excellent springs of water; a dwelling house on it, with four rooms below. At the same time and upon the same terms, will be sold, 14 NEGROES, several Feather BEDS, and other Household FURNITURE, too tedious to mention. Bonds with approved security, will be required, carrying interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid.

BY THE EXECUTOR.

N. B. The sale will be on the above plantation. December 7.

Richmond, October 20th, 1804.

PROPOSALS

By RITCHIE & WORSLEY, and AUG: DAVIS,
For publishing by subscription, the
DEBATES AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
VIRGINIA CONVENTION,
ON THE ADOPTION OF THE
FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

ON the advantages of a work, whose character is so well established, as that of the Debates of the Virginia Convention, it would be useless to expatiate. A work which gives the most comprehensive account extant, of the proceedings and arguments on the adoption of the present constitution of the United States, certainly needs not the passing tribute of the mere mechanical Editor. If the reputation of a book which is so frequently mentioned has not already anticipated these eulogiums of the Editor, such a character, of an unnecessary, and always partial, can scarcely be expected to bring it into notice. If the merits of the work have been already appreciated, the eulogiums of the Editor will surely be unnecessary.

The Debates of the Virginia Convention are completely out of print. No more than 1500 copies of the first edition were ever *published*; and not more than one edition has ever appeared. Hence it is that the demand for this work has scarcely ever been supplied: and it is hence that the present publishers have been induced to print a second edition.

Several mistakes, which had crept into the former edition, will be corrected: the speeches will sometimes be disposed for a more satisfactory perusal, by distributing them into appropriate paragraphs: and the entire execution of the work will be in every respect more perfect.

CONDITIONS.

1. This work, which was divided into three volumes in the former edition, will now be comprised into one.
2. It will be printed with a new type, on very good paper, in the octavo form.
3. It will be bound in boards. An additional expence of 50 cents will be required for binding it in leather.
4. The price to subscribers will be three dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the copy. Non-subscribers will have to pay four dollars.
5. It is now in the press. The labor of two compositors and two pressmen is constantly employed upon it; and it may be expected to appear in Feb. or March, 1805.

Elegant Piano Fortes for sale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain
PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Instruments of the above description, on the newest and most approved plans, with Pedal's Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop; which they warrant to be equal, if not superior, to any imported, and on more reasonable terms.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-street, or at Wm. Davidson's.

July 27th, 1804.

SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at* 10 *dolls.*			80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000		20,000
60 *of*	500		30,000
2000 *of*	15		30,000
		Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*			12,000
Expence of drawing,			2,000
		Dollars,	10,000
First Ticket drawn,		*Dollars,*	500
Last drawn,			10,000
1 *other Prize of*			10,000
59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.*			29,500
2000 *of* 15 *dolls.*			30,000
		Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the person entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be considered as renewed in the second class*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the first day of June, 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at* 10 *dollars,*		59,380
4,002 *ditto at* 15 *dollars,*		70,030
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loss on 2,002 *tickets renewed at* 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2 *prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*		40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.*		15,000
50 *ditto of* 1,000 *dolls.*		50,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raised,		10,000
Ticket first drawn,		1,000
Ticket last drawn,		20,000
1 *other prize of*		20,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000		15,000
49 *ditto of* 1,000		49,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155

James Madison.
St. George Tucker.
John Bracken.
William Nelson.
Robert Greenhow.
Burwell Bassett.
Robert Saunders.
Samuel Tyler.
Champion Travis.
William Lightfoot.
Littleton Waller Tazewell.
George Tucker.
James Semple.

☞ TICKETS may be had of George Tucker, Thomas Taylor, and Samuel Pleasants, jr. in Richmond;—Robert Bircher and Wathans Leigh, Petersburg; Thomas Newton, Dr. Barraud, and Littleton W. Tazewell, Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg; Henry Tucker, Wincher; Chapman Johnston, Staunton; and in all the towns of Virginia, and in many places in the country

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Westham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, register and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and mant'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phæton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb.; sash and clock weights: patent taw irons for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays: nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3m.

P.S. Old Iron purchased by application as above

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 21st day of September, 1804.

BETWEEN
Clara Horton, Plaintiff,
AND
Elijah Horton, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. C.